FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FRG INSTITUTE STUDY SHOWS EAST BLOC IN ECONOMIC TROUBLE

DW281112 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 28 May 80 p 9

[Michael Mueller article: "East Bloc Lacks Funds for Further Imports From West"]

[Text] Berlin--The Western consultations on the aggravation of the so-called Cocom list have gained new topicality. While the West contemplates the question of which commodities should no longer be delivered to the East, the states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) actually need additional imports. Meanwhile, they are less capable than ever before of paying for these imports. Their economic balance sheet for 1979 is outspokenly poor indeed.

According to computations made by the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Berlin, the East bloc in 1979 scored an economic growth of barely 2 percent. This hardly came to half the growth rate of the Western industrial countries. Poland, for example, for the first time since 1945 came up with a deficit of 2 percent. All East European states fell short of meeting their plan targets, some considerably so. In this connection it is necessary to keep in mind that the plan figures for 1979 had already been reduced to below the old figures of the 5-year plan for the 1976-80 period. The country that made the best showing was the GDR, scoring an economic growth rate of 4 percent instead of the planned 4.3 percent.

The poor economic situation has negatively affected the population. In Bulgaria, the CSSR and Hungary real incomes even decreased, whereas they increased 2.2 percent in the USSR and 3.5 percent in the GDR (for purposes of comparison: the Federal Republic in 1979, plus 2.4 percent). The official statistics distort the picture somewhat because certain goods have either disappeared or can only be had at excessive prices. The DIW states in this connection that the so-called deficit goods according to East European data include, meat, poultry, fish, butter, potatoes, construction materials, furniture, bicycles, automobiles, refrigerators and television sets. In order to skim off purchasing power, some states have already implemented considerable price increases. In Bulgaria, for example, meat costs 45 percent more since the fall of 1979.

Various East bloc states have a hard time paying for more Western imports. According to DIW estimates, debts to the West increased in 1979 by $7 billion to a total of $48 billion. Poland, for example, has to pay $7.5 billion this year on debts and interest. That is 40 percent more than the country earned in 1979 in foreign currency in export deals with the West.

The USSR offsets its trade balance with the West particularly through the sale of gold, the value of which is estimated by DIW to amount to $4 billion. The leeway for socialist states to increase their living standard this year will probably be even smaller than in 1979. Declining economic development in the world complicate exports to the West.

As reasons for the increasing economic difficulties of the East, DIW named particularly the poor performance of agriculture in 1979 when bad weather curtailed the harvest. The squandering of energy, manpower and material handicapped the necessary increase in work productivity as much as the difficulties created by neglected infrastructual investments, particularly regarding transportation. One can conclude that even without a deterioration of the world political climate between East and West, complicated talks will have to take place this year between the creditors in the West and the debtors in the East.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

AU241456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 24 May 80

["Address of the Romanian Representative to the UN Disarmament Commission"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1980--In his address to the UN Disarmament Commission, the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, has revealed that a particularly worrying feature of the present situation is the fact that the annual growth rate of the military expenditure in many countries is higher than the annual growth rate of their national income. Mentioning that in many states the economic activity becomes ever slower, he has stressed that the way out of the great difficulties of the present economic situation requires a fundamental change in the relation between the expenditures for development and those for arming, the use of the national income mainly for the acceleration of the peoples' economic and social progress.

Presenting the content of the Romanian-Swedish working document, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu highlighted the significance of the suggestion included in the document regarding the working out of a declaration of the UN member states that should assert their will to take, individually or collectively, effective measures of freezing and reducing gradually the military expenditures.

Staking such a joint pledge alongside with the states' decision to prove moderation in establishing their military expenditure until this objective is attained, as stipulated in the call included in the UN unanimously adopted resolution sponsored by Romania, would be an important step of great political significance both in point of freezing and reducing military budgets and in the wider field of disarmament.

Stressing the UN responsibility in stimulating and orienting the future actions of freezing and reducing the military budgets, the Romanian representative suggested that the General Assembly should assign the disarmament commission to work out the main elements of a declaration of the member states in this field.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA ON CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES

AU021924 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A protocol on cultural-scientific exchanges for 1980-81 was signed in Algiers on 31 May 1980 between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Ymer Minxhozi, member of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, signed the protocol for Albania. (Houhat Djamel), deputy director for central and south European countries in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, signed for Algeria.

Present at the signing ceremony were all members of the delegations of both sides. Also present was Syrja Laze, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Algeria.

LLESHI GREETS PRESIDENT OF TUNISIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021325 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba:

On the occasion of Tunisia's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and myself, I send you best wishes for the happiness of your people and the prosperity of their fatherland.

LLESHI ATTENDS GUERRILLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU021247 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Summary] A meeting was held at heroic Peze village this morning to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Peze guerrilla unit. Attending were hundreds of cooperative peasants, former members of the guerrilla unit, veterans of the antifascist national liberation struggle and students. Also attending were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Myslim Peza, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania; and other comrades.

Shefqet Kupi, secretary of the party bureau attached to the Myslim Peza agricultural cooperative, presided over the meeting. Amid applause for the party and Comrade Enver, the floor was taken by Myslim Peza, former commander of the Peze guerrilla unit and people's hero, who briefed those present on the heroic struggle waged by the guerrilla unit, his warm meetings and discussion with Comrade Enver, the heroic actions carried out by the guerrilla unit against the fascists and the country's traitors and also about the hospitable, heroic and loyal people of Peze.

The meeting sent a message to the AWP Central Committee.

DELEGATION TO HELP INVESTIGATE U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN IRAN

AU022020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] As we have already announced, an international conference to investigate the interference of the United States in Iran since 1953 is taking place in Tehran. The conference is organized by the Iranian Government and is chaired by the minister of foreign affairs.

This forum is attended by approximately 300 public figures, politicians, jurists, economists, historians, journalists and other experts from 35 countries, including Bulgaria.

ZAREV LEAVES FOR GDR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU022008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left for the GDR. He will attend the closing talks on the coordination of the national economic plans of Bulgaria and of the GDR for 1981-85, scheduled to take place in East Berlin.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MEMORIAL CELEBRATION AT OKOLCHITSA PEAK

AU020935 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 2 June carries a report on the 2 June memorial celebration on Okolchitsa Peak, commemorating Bulgarians who have fallen in various wars and struggles for the freedom of Bulgaria. "Bulgaria's party and state leaders, public figures and thousands of citizens have come to Okolchitsa Peak in order to mark this festive occasion."

Maj Gen Ivan Chavdarov, commander of the pleven's Khristo Botev school for reserve officers, reported to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who reviewed the honor guard. Children handed flowers to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "who was enthusiastically greeted by the thousands attending the celebration." This historic site was decorated with Bulgarian and Soviet flags.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES CP CONGRESSES

Congratulations to Luxembourg CP

AU301935 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 May 80

["Wire Congratulations"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 30, (BTA)--The BCP Central Committee wired congratulations to the 23rd congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, reading in part: "The Bulgarian communists follow with interest and a feeling of deep solidarity with the activity of the Communist Party of Luxembourg to defend the vital interests of the workers, against the offensive of monopolies, for the building up of a united front of the leftist and progressive forces in the country. We highly appreciate the loyalty of the Luxembourg communists to the great Marxist-Leninist teaching and the principles of proletarian internationalism, their consistent struggle for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement."

The conviction is expressed that the decisions of the 23rd congress will mark a new, still higher stage in the struggle of the Communist Party of Luxembourg for defending the vital interests of the working people, for uniting the democratic and peace-loving forces in Luxembourg for peace and social progress.

Congratulations to Syrian CP

AU311815 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has wired congratulations to the Syrian Communist Party Fifth Congress. The message reads in part:

"Your congress is being held in a complicated international situation. The forces of imperialism led by the USA have activated their actions to stop the process of international detente and to create new hotbeds of war in the Middle and Near East area. Helped by the Arab reaction and Zionism they are trying to impose on the Arab countries the humiliating conditions of the Camp David accords, to tear them off their truest friends and allies--the socialist community states--and in this way to restore their military, political and economic domination in that part of the world.

"In this complicated situation the Syrian Communist Party is in the vanguard of the struggle for frustrating the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for consolidating the country's national independence. Running the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism high, it is actively working towards the uniting of all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in the National Progressive Front. It is making its contribution to expanding the unity of action of communists with all patriotic forces in the Arab countries, to strengthening the ties and cooperation of these countries with the socialist community countries and above all with the great Soviet Union."

The conviction is conveyed in the telegram that the fraternal relations of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party, which rest on the solid foundations of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and deepen.

CHINESE LEADERS' VISIT TO TOKYO, WASHINGTON VIEWED

AU311457 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 31 May 80

["'Parallel Interests' in Two Parallel Visits"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 31, (BTA commentator Stefan Kozhukharov)--The still more frequently repeated reciprocal assurances of the heads of China and the United States in their "parallel interests" were actually expressed these days in two "parallel visits". The visits of the State Council President of the PR of China Hua Guofeng to Japan and of the Chief of the Secretariat of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Geng Biao to the USA coincide not only in time but also in the goal set: to build up a wide anti-Soviet front with the participation of the USA, Japan and Western Europe. A striving for military closeness among Washington, Beijing and Tokyo is demonstrated by the White House as well.

Quite naturally, depending on the rank and mission of the Chinese visitors, certain nuances can be felt in the general tone of malevolent anti-Sovietism.

For instance in Tokyo, just like during his last year tour of Western Europe, Hua Guofeng maintains foreign policy was to prevent the break of a new world war. These words are absolutely contrary to Beijing's policy of hegemony on the Asian Continent. In fact they are also disproved by the aggressive statements by Hua Guofeng himself that China did and will continue to do her best to increase her armed forces. Washington and Beijing's "parallel interests" towards Japan were also materialized in the nondiplomatic urge of the Chinese guest to the Japanese Government to increase the military expenditure and pursue a policy of remilitarization.

While Hua Guofeng still had to balance between overt aggressiveness and the assurances in peaceful intentions, Geng Biao's talks in Washington were held with a militant frankness. The Chinese guest and the chief of the U.S. military department Harold Brown discussed the matters of military cooperation and the details on the deliveries of U.S. military equipment to China. After Brown's January visit to Beijing Washington has been enlarging the list of "military equipment" for the needs of the Chinese Armed Forces, and continues to maintain that "assault war supplies" are excluded. The border between the two countries is rather questionable.

Beijing has demonstrated more than once already that with the help of the Western "non-assault" technological assistance it supplements its arsenals with conventional nuclear missiles. It was not by chance, on the eve of Hua Guofeng's departure for Tokyo, that a long-range missile was launched for the first time from the Chinese Province of Xinjiang. Some observers in the West noted that it could reach Moscow, but others--men of vision, added--and San Francisco.

BRIEFS

TANCHEV RETURN FROM AUSTRIA--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU Permanent Board and head of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna forum on peace and disarmament, returned to Sofia tonight. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

ENGINEERING BUREAU WITH JAPANESE--Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--The Machinoexport Bulgarian foreign trade company and Japan's Fujitsu Fanuk opened a joint service bureau here last night. The bureau will be staffed by Bulgarian and Japanese engineers. It will help updating the production assets in mechanical engineering and electronics. Joint production will be demonstrated in the demonstration hall of the bureau. It will be managed by an administrative council and its [words indistinct] regulated by a statute approved by the two sides. The bureau is expected to grow into a joint company dealing. Besides with engineering, also in trade, Machinoexport and Fujitsu Fanuk have expanded considerably their cooperation in recent years. Bulgarian metal-cutting machines have inbuilt digital-programme control systems manufactured under a licence provided by Fujitsu Fanuk. Machinoexport is negotiating now the sale of programme-controlled metal-cutting machines, robots and automated systems to Japan. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

SOVIET SCIENCE FETE--Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Nacho Papazov, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, attended a celebration devoted to the 5th anniversary of Soviet science and culture in Sofia. A representative of the Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries also attended the ceremony. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov was awarded an honorary badge of the Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

COMMENTATOR CALLS UK STEPS AGAINST CSSR CITIZENS 'ARBITRARY'

AU021206 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 80 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "Another Gross Provocation"]

[Text] Following the gross act of arbitrariness by the London police against a Czechoslovak diplomat accredited to Great Britain, the British authorities have resorted to another arbitrary act, this time against another Czechoslovak citizen, a technician who was sent by Czechoslovak television to conduct negotiations with the British firm Millard. The British Embassy in Prague had issued the necessary visa for his visit. On his arrival at London's Heathrow Airport everything seemed moving smoothly. An immigration official checked both his passport and his visa and affixed an entry stamp to this passport. According to British regulations this means the end of the formalities and an entry permit.

However, after that everything changed. Policemen led the technician to a special room where they let him wait for a long time. Afterwards he was told that on the direct instructions of the British minister of state his visa had been revoked and that he may not enter British soil. That was on Saturday. Thereafter our citizen was held arbitrarily by the British authorities in virtual detention. On Monday he was put on a Czechoslovak plane bound for Prague. This was the second act of licence against a Czechoslovak citizen in the course of a few days. The first case involved a diplomat, the second case a technician who had been sent to conduct negotiations with a British firm. The first as well as the second case shows that these were no coincidental events but well thought-out and arbitrary acts, the purpose of which is transparent. It is evident that the concern of the ruling circles in London is to aggravate relations between our states. Anything that serves this purpose is good enough.

In the first case the British police brutally physically attacked, injured and detained a Czechoslovak diplomat without any reason whatsoever, despite the fact that their action was at gross variance with the Vienna convention. In the second case a Czechoslovak citizen for whom a valid British visa had been issued became the victim of the authorities. He was told that his stay in London was not consistent with "state interests" and he was held in virtual detainment for 3 days. The authorities did not even conceal that the decision was made by a member of the British Government and that it was thus neither a coincidence nor a slip by a subordinate police official. As can be seen London is using all means to try to worsen relations between our countries and does not shy away from resorting to gross provocations and acts of violence. That is thus its notion of the fulfillment of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, which was also signed by the British prime minister 5 years ago. That is how it envisages the establishment of a constructive atmosphere prior to the Madrid meeting.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES 'INTERFERENCE' BY U.S. AMBASSADORS

LD310900 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Prague--Phrases on Western cooperation used by U.S. Ambassador to France Arthur Hartman "sound in the light of the cold-war turn in the U.S. foreign policy as an impertinent call for changing the principle of the French foreign policy observed by all French presidents since Charles de Gaulle," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The daily recalled that Arthur Hartman, with an evident reference to the Warsaw meeting of Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev objected to by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, called on France and other West European countries to bring their policy into line with Carter's policy, in the town of Saint-Avold last week.

Similar interference in the internal affairs of their host countries has been recently expressed by U.S. ambassadors to Italy and Japan. The former reminded Italy that the U.S. does not want the Italian communists to be represented in the future government. The latter threatened South Korean students, protesting against the Seoul military dictatorship, with a U.S. intervention.

U.S. ambassadors are reminiscent of former procurators of the Roman empire, sent by rulers to the oppressed countries to assert there the interests of the empire.

"Washington should realize that just as the time of the domination of ancient Rome with its procurators is gone for a number of centuries, the time when Washington could dictate to other countries what is and what is not right for them is gone, too. The same rules of diplomatic reserve and non-interference in the internal affairs of their host countries apply to U.S. ambassadors as to all the others," the paper said.

ZAHRADNIK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN HAVANA

LD021942 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, left here Monday for Havana to attend the sixth session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

JAKES RECEIVES PZPR'S ZABINSKI FOR AGRICULTURE TALKS

LD022022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with Andrzej Zabinski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged experiences from party work on ensuring the tasks of the development of the food industry and agriculture and on the further deepening of mutual cooperation.

HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD022050 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A Hungarian delegation, led by Minister of Heavy Industry Pal Simon, arrived here Monday for a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

Members of the delegation will have talks with Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger on questions concerning cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power plants, the possibility of constructing a joint plant for the use of waste rock, and connection of the two countries' gas pipe-line systems.

SED'S GRUENEBERG MEETS WITH JAKES

AU022015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 80 p 2

[Report signed (Z): "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Prague, 28 May--Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, has met in Prague with Gerhard Grueneberg, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a friendly talk they informed each another about the experience gained from the implementation of the fraternal parties' policies in the sphere of agriculture and assessed the possibilities of further development of cooperation. The talk was also attended by Bruno Kiesler, SED Central Committee member and head of a SED Central Committee department, and by Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, also was present.

Gerhard Grueneberg, together with Milos Jakes and members of their entourage, Thursday visited the beet research and cultivation institute in Semcice, where the guests from the GDR were acquainted with the results of sugar beet cultivators. In the afternoon they inspected the seed-testing state farm in Bezno.

ACTIVITIES BY DKP'S MIES REPORTED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Bratislava Meeting Address

LD282122 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bratislava--The visiting delegation of the German Communist Party headed by its chairman Herbert Mies arrived here on Wednesday, and was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

He briefed the guests on the work of party bodies and organizations in Slovakia in implementing a program of development of Czechoslovakia's socialist society. Cooperation between the two parties and several international topics were also discussed. Later in the day, the delegation attended a meeting in the Georgi Dimitrov chemical plant in the Slovak capital.

Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Slovakia, spoke of the revolutionary traditions of the German Communist Party, associated above all with Ernest Thaelman, prominent personality of the international communist and workers movement. He said the party and its Marxist-Leninist leadership, guided by its program formulated at the Mannheim congress in 1978 and by the Marxist-Leninist policy, pursues the right course in the struggle for workers' rights, peace and democracy.

Herbert Mies said in his address that the German Communist Party will continue to strive for strengthening its internationalist ties with the other communist and workers parties, and contribute to deepening the policy of lessening international tension and curbing the arms race. He described the conclusions adopted by the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and at the meeting in Paris of European communist and workers parties as a way towards ensuring Europe's peaceful future.

He condemned the plans for production of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment on West German soil, and the decision of the West German Government which prevented the country's athletes from competing at the Olympic games in Moscow. It would be better if the West German flag flew alongside the Olympic flag than beside the U.S. flag under which warships operate in the Indian Ocean.

He said that German communists belong to those progressive forces which had been following the activities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with the greatest sympathies.

Interview Held

LD282124 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bratislava--Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, stressed today the positive results of the talks between the delegation he heads and officials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and spoke highly of the responsible approach of Czechoslovak communists to the questions of the present times.

He said in an interview for CETEKA, RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA that this was evident during the constructive exchange of views concerning the present international situation.

"We expressed our satisfaction at the conclusions of the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, and also appreciated the great importance of the Paris meeting on European communist and workers parties and their peace appeal."

Mies said he was deeply impressed by the policy and practice of further advancement of socialism in Czechoslovakia and spoke of the existing good relations between the parties and their further development. He stressed that they both expressed their determination to spare no effort to solve the question of preserving peace.

Herbert Mies said that in the present international situation, West Germany was playing a negative rather than a positive role: Its ruling circles approved deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, support such regimes as those in Turkey and Pakistan, U.S. embargo against Iran, and decided to heed the call of the U.S. President for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. He said that the main intellectual and political forces in West Germany are convinced that the country needs peaceful East-West relations, and good north-south relations. The German Communist Party chairman voiced his hope that the policy of common sense and detente will prevail over the aggressive tendencies which exist in the country.

Communique Issued

LD301841 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Prague--"The results of the visit to Czechoslovakia of a delegation of the German Communist Party are a new contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two parties based on firm principles of internationalist solidarity," says a communique issued here at the close of the visit on Friday.

The talks with the delegation headed by party Chairman Herbert Mies, were opened by Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak, and conducted on the Czechoslovak side by Vasil Bilak, member of the party Presidium and Central Committee secretary. Gustav Husak presented Herbert Mies with the Order of Friendship, in recognition of his contribution to the development of mutual cooperation and the strengthening of internationalist solidarity between the two parties.

The delegations informed each other of the situation in their countries and activities of the two parties. The Czechoslovak side assured the German Communist Party of solidarity of Czechoslovak communists and working people with its struggle for democratic and social rights, against "Berufsverbot" and unemployment.

Both delegations called for further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and West Germany which should, in accordance with the interests of their peoples, contribute to greater mutual trust and understanding, and to lessening of tension in Europe, the communique said.

The delegations devoted considerable attention to international political problems. They stressed that the results of the recent meeting of European communist and workers' parties in Paris gave an important impulse to the struggle of all democratic and peace forces to repel the adventurist and aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialism. They emphasized that in the spirit of the Paris call, they are ready to cooperate with all forces seeking the strengthening of peace and the security of nations.

The delegations agreed that maximum effort must be exerted to achieve abandonment or at least suspension of the implementation of the NATO Council decision on production and deployment of new types of missiles in Western Europe, in order to make it possible to start effective negotiations on limitation of medium-range missiles.

They stressed that they will support the proposals put forward by the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, for the convening of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, as well as the initiative to hold a summit meeting of heads of state from all parts of the world. The delegations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Communist Party expressed their solidarity with the national liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and support for the efforts of nations with socialist orientation of their development.

The two parties most resolutely condemn anti-Sovietism which seeks to weaken the joint struggle of progressive forces and the unity of the international communist and workers movement. This was clearly evident again in the slandering of the internationalist aid granted by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan at its own request, to help the Afghan people defend their country against external intervention directed by imperialism, the communique said. The two parties expressed their solidarity with the Afghan people in their effort to preserve the achievements and attain the goals of the anti-feudal and democratic revolution.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO REPUBLIC

ID021446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today newly appointed Czechoslovak Ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo Karel Svoboda, prior to his taking up this diplomatic post.

OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. 'SUPPORT' OF S. KOREA, DICTATORSHIPS

DW021443 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1103 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Answers to listeners' questions by Rudi Singer, State Committee for Radio chairman, with Inge Uesseler--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Uesseler] In connection with the bloody events in South Korea, Juergen Heinrich from Dresden outlines the following consideration which he links with a question for you, Rudi Singer. I quote: I have noted repeatedly that whenever reactionary regimes fear for their existence the United States appears on the spot. That is no secret now in connection with South Korea, but it was also the case of the Vietnam War, just to name a few examples. I would like to ask how you explain this, because completely different things are heard officially from the United States.

[Singer] Your question, Mr Heinrich is directed toward the character of imperialism as a rapacious, cynical, exploiting system, and toward the special role of U.S. imperialism which, since 1945 at the latest, as a result of World War II and at the expense of its German, Japanese, French and English rivals and competitors, has achieved the strongest position by far among the imperialist powers. The United States considers itself as a worldwide preserver and defender of this system of exploitation.

All kinds of doctrines have been put together in Washington to justify this assumed role of world gendarm on the part of the United States--the term, by the way, is an American one. One wants to contain the Soviet Union, one wants to defend freedom, one wants to help human rights to break through. In fact, however, American imperialism uses all available means to prevent some people from shedding the yoke of capitalist exploitation and possibly embarking on the path of a socialist future. In times of collapsing colonialism it seeks to prevent the people from going beyond obtaining their political, national and social liberation.

Korea is a particularly gross example in this connection. After throwing down fascist Japan, which ruled Korea for almost half a century, the United States in 1945 prevented the populace of southern Korea, which was occupied by American troops at the time, from liberating itself. On the contrary, the United States turned the south it occupied into a state of vassals, which in 1950 served as the starting base for its criminal aggression against the people's democracy in the north, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Up to today South Korea has played the role of an advanced U.S. bastion on the Asian Continent. About 40,000 American soldiers are still stationed there. From the very beginning South Korea was ruled by particularly cynical dictators. The exploitation of the working people there is particularly grave and obvious. But in order to keep South Korea in the imperialist sphere of power, to use it continuously as a base for pursuing its global strategic interests and aims, Washington has gone as far as unleashing war. It has never taken offense at the fascist ruling methods of the local regime there.

Something very similar, by the way, can be said with regard to the American Vietnam policy, the criminal aggression of supporting the Saigon dictatorship for more than 10 years.

Or let us take Iran. In 1953 the CIA overthrew the constitutional Mosadeq government, brought the shah, who had fled from the country, to power again, and Washington did everything to keep him in power regardless of the fact that he hardly lagged behind the dictators of South Korea and Saigon in his methods of ruling.

Here, too, a supporting pillar of American power policy was involved as well as a great deal of oil, and thus simultaneously super profits for the monopolies.

Or take Nicaragua. Somosa, of whom an American President once said: He is a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch; Somosa came to power with the help of American bayonets. With their help he stood his ground for decades. He too care of Washington's business in the so-called Central American backyard of the United States, until eventually--like the shah of Iran--the people sent him shamefully to hell in a struggle fraught with sacrifices.

So the United States leaves nothing undone to stop the wheel of history in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The blood-thirsty white racist regimes, the committees [words indistinct] and ideological support in the name of humanity, of course. What does an old proverb say: Tell me about your friends, and I will tell you who you are.

'FREEDOM' PRACTICED BY WEST, U.S. CRITICIZED

DW021358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 31 May 80

[Hans Plaumann commentary]

[Text] There is probably hardly any word in the Western world that is strained so much as the word freedom. [Words indistinct] in its name the bells of freedom toll every day at noon, on Christmas Eve and on New Year's Eve. Freedom is a word that Western politicians use so easily and so often when they talk about their policy and their system. But what weight does this freedom have if in the countries where this word is used so often things go on which have nothing at all to do with freedom and democracy, human dignity and respect, if--I will cite just a few recent examples--if like in South Korea students, mothers and children and old people are shot down by an army which is the army of a self-styled free country, with these students wanting nothing but real freedom, democracy and better living conditions, not only for themselves but for all citizens?

What weight does this Western freedom have (?in the case of) South Africa, which styles itself free and is so closely tied to the Carter administration, if in this South African racist state two boys were killed by the police because they demanded no more and no less than better educational conditions? There is a third example which illustrates this in a country where politicians talk about freedom day and night but take cruel and brutal measures against the aspiration for freedom by others. This is the case of the Israeli occupiers and the Arab population in West Jordan, which in practice is imprisoned in a ghetto. All this is done in countries styling themselves free. This type of freedom is very questionable.

In the United States itself, which considers itself the freest of the free countries, we still see today circumstances and a state of affairs reminding us indeed of the times of slavery. There is, among other things, a town in the state of Georgia--Wrightsville--where there is still a cemetery for whites financed from public funds and a number of smaller cemeteries for black people which are maintained by the survivors. There also are streets for whites which are clean and have drainage systems and streets for blacks which are choked with mud by the rain. There is an administration and a school authority with white staff members only and a sheriff who does not employ blacks. All this is possible and is practiced in a country which pretends to be the freest country in the world, if we were to believe its politicians. That also is a strange interpretation of freedom.

When I earlier said that there is hardly any word in the Western world that is strained so often as the word freedom, it also is absolutely right to say that this word freedom is also mistreated like hardly any other word. Everything is done in its name; it is in for everything.

The U.S. intelligence agency, CIA, published a study recently in which the agents come to the conclusion that the Kampuchean population will decline further until the year 2000 and possibly never revive. No word is said in this study that it was the Americans who enthroned a Lon Nol as their satrap in Phnom Penh. No word is said in this study that it was American bombers devastating villages and towns, fields and plantations in Indochina, that is to say, in Vietnam as well as in Kampuchea, that this America contaminated thousands of square kilometers of land and forests. And was it not the United States which became a sort of uncle to Pol Pot, as a magazine once wrote, the uncle of a regime which had hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans slain, which, in other words, is responsible like Lon Nol for the fact that rebuilding a new life in Kampuchea today requires so much effort and sacrifice? But all this is covered up in this study which describes these enemies of the people as fighters for the people's freedom, which again does violence to the word freedom.

This is done millions of times every day in the capitalist mass media, dear listeners. What is said and printed is only what is in the interest of the ruling class. This is what they understand by freedom. A very nonsuspect witness, FRG journalist Paul Sethe, once said that the freedom of the press is the freedom of the richest families to inform others of their opinion. As a result, he was fired by Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. Isn't this the proof of the example? Good evening.

CARTER'S 'THREAT' TO EUROPE, MIDEAST POLICY ASSAILED

LD022200 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] An open controversy broke out over the weekend between the U.S. administration and the nine countries of the so-called European community, in which President Carter has now interceded. Albert Reisz comments:

It is a known fact that things are not too good between the United States and the EEC member states on the Middle East question. Since the French foreign minister's visit to Washington, the situation has apparently become aggravated. The aggressiveness with which President Carter addressed a television audience this weekend is evidence of an undeniable conflict situation. The fact of the matter is that Jean-Francois Poncet announced in Washington that the nine would introduce a resolution in the UN Security Council on the rights of the Palestinian people and official recognition of the PLO. Carter reacted to this by saying, first: Our allies should not interfere in the Middle East at the present time, and, second, should the Europeans come up with an initiative despite this, the United States will under no circumstances permit--and permit was the word used--such an action and would use its right to veto.

How the nine or some of the nine will react to this presumptuousness is of course their own concern, and presumptuousness it is, because the U.S. administration is clearly assuming the right to decide what its allies may and may not do. Such behavior is gradually becoming routine. A few weeks ago, the countries of the so-called Third World were given a dressing-down by a U.S. spokesman because they had not approved sanctions against Iran.

Then, after his trip to the Middle East, France's President Giscard d'Estaing was censured by Carter. A note containing U.S. requests of the NATO countries was at the same time sent to neutral Austria. Kreisky was not the only one to shake his head, one newspaper wrote at the time, and thus it happily continued up until Carter's last television appearance, which the Western press fairly unanimously described by the word "threat."

The United States has obviously concocted a doctrine which allows its allies only limited sovereignty. This is, of course, their affair, but it is nevertheless worth putting on record.

As far as the matter at hand is concerned, it is obvious that the EEC countries have a greater sense of reality on the Middle East issue than the United States. This might be because their strategy has less of a military emphasis than that of the United States. It is not yet known in this respect whether the nine's planned resolution would extend the Palestinians' right of self-determination as far as recognizing their right to a state of their own. But elements such as recognition of the PLO demonstrate that on the Middle East question they react differently; let us be frank and say, more reasonably.

There is also something rather singular. The United States, the President claims, wanted to protect Security Council Resolution 242. This refers to the Palestinian problem as a refugee problem. But this was in 1967, and it was worded in this way to prevent the resolution--then, too--from failing as a result of a U.S. veto. This resolution also calls, however, for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. But when has the United States ever been heard to demand this of Israel? It has no grounds, therefore, for setting itself up as defender of the UN resolution.

The core of the conflict--and we can call it this without hesitation--consists of the fact that the United States wants to push the Camp David agreements through by hook or by crook. These agreements are not implementable, however, because they agreed on something concerning the Palestinians over the heads of the Palestinians. But the United States needs Camp David even more urgently since the loss of Iran.

Furthermore, they have said openly that they do not exclude the possibility of military intervention in the region, for the sake of oil alone. The EEC, on the other hand, is seeking what is possible, that is, to secure its oil imports through normal agreements with the oil-exporting Arab countries. This is something which also requires a different political approach to the problem. There may be gradual differences from one EEC country to another, but this is essentially their position. In the background there are also different attitudes toward global problems, East-West relations, for example, and so on.

What is going to happen now, what the resolution is going to look like, when it will be introduced--only the next few weeks will show. One thing, however, remains very clear: The Camp David agreements are no solution to the Middle East issues.

SINDERMANN INTERVIEWED ON AUSTRIAN VISIT

LD022240 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A GDR People's Chamber delegation led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann concluded its 1-week visit to the Republic of Austria today.

Our special correspondent, Dr Knut Henssler, has sent us the following report:

Our People's Chamber delegation has spent an eventful 8 days, filled with important political talks, here in the Austrian Republic. They were guests of, inter alia, Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger. There was broad discussion with parliamentary deputies here as well as with representatives of the government in Vienna and leading figures of individual federal Laender. What were the central problems under discussion and what impressions did our delegation carry home with it? In a joint interview for ADN, GDR radio and television, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann made the following remarks before the GDR parliamentarians left Vienna by plane: [begin recording]

[Sindermann] As far as the subject of the talks is concerned, the discussion with Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger was characteristic. He began by saying there is no alternative to peaceful detente. He stressed what advantages the period of peaceful coexistence have brought to nations and indicated the Austrian Republic's view that any policy of confrontation and aggravation of the international situation can only be to Austria's disadvantage.

As you know, we follow the same position and we were able to agree with him fully in this policy. Every source of tension in the world must, under a policy of confrontation, also affect Europe and the relationship between European states. It can be said in this respect that the Republic of Austria and its leading officials have a firm will to continue the policy of detente and bilateral relations with individual states, in our case with the GDR, and they see many opportunities to expand these bilateral relations, which represent an element of strengthening the policy of peaceful coexistence in Europe. As far as this was concerned, we were in agreement also with the federal president, Herr Benya, and other leading officials that our relationship naturally also influences the other countries of Europe and that we both bear responsibility in this respect toward securing peace and cooperation between European nations.

[Question] Mr People's Chamber President, may I ask you in this connection were plans for disarmament also discussed? What is Austria's view on this?

[Answer] Austria's leading politicians hold the same view as we do that any arms race can only lead to an aggravation of the international situation. They are also in favor, therefore, of convening the Madrid conference with an emphasis on disarmament issues. The main point must be that a disarmament conference is sure to be the best way of achieving positive results. There is no question about it. You don't meet anyone here who is not in favor of effective disarmament steps because the country itself is one dependent on its neighbors, one which wants to secure its economic stability through wide economic relations, a country which has a great tourist industry and sees only a pessimistic future in an atmosphere of an arms race. In an atmosphere created by sensible steps toward disarmament and arms limitation, however, it sees the continuation of its own policy of [word indistinct] neutrality and also the securing of its economic development. There is no doubt at all that on this point we are also in full accord with the leading Austrian politicians. [end recording]

Although the two countries have different social systems, therefore, they hold the same views on important foreign policy issues, namely, that the process of detente must be continued and the arms race halted. There is a very extensive system of contacts and relations on this basis between the GDR and Austria which in future are to be developed even further, as Horst Sindermann explained in his interview.

[Begin Sindermann recording] There are so many relations in this respect between the GDR and Austria which one sometimes does not immediately see from a distance. They know, of course, our athletes well, but they also know our artists who attend the Salzburg festival. There are many contacts with GDR institutions and they are interested in a continued exchange of these cultural and other contacts. In short, we can say that the GDR has a respected place in international life. This could be seen in all the talks we held here.

The GDR is highly regarded for its economic performance and cultural achievements, the influence of which are also seen here. [end recording]

FRG RESEARCH MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU021533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May/1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG Minister of Research and Technology Dr Volker Hauff on Friday concluded a several-day visit to the GDR. He had responded to an invitation by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and minister for science and technology, with whom he met on Friday in Weimar for a last talk.

The deliberations held during the visit by Federal Minister Dr Hauff in the GDR were conducted in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

Minister Dr Weiz accepted an invitation for a return visit in the FRG.

On his last day in the GDR, Dr Hauff visited the Central Institute for Welding Technology in Halle and familiarized himself with developments in this area. Among other things he inspected an energy-saving device for magnetic-arc welding for which the FRG had purchased a licence.

The FRG Minister later visited Weimar and the national Buchenwald Memorial site. He laid a wreath in the Belfry and signed the visitors book. At the Rudolf-Breitscheid Memorial site, Dr Hauff laid a bouquet of flowers in memory of the SPD Reichstag deputy murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp. In Weimar, Dr Hauff visited memorial sites of classical German literature.

At a press conference in Weimar at the end of his 4-day GDR visit, Dr Hauff stated "that all my interlocutors in the GDR to my mind have shown a very clear vision of realities, both as far as the international situation and as the relationship of the two German states are concerned." It is beyond doubt, he said, that "the GDR is interested in promoting the international dialogue on questions of peace and the policy of detente, in preserving what has been achieved in East Germany-West Germany relationship, and in looking and searching for possibilities to achieve further progress in this." Hauff called the atmosphere during his political talks very good, frank and characterized by mutual respect.

TALKS WITH FRG ON JUDICIAL AGREEMENT OPEN IN EAST BERLIN

LD030906 Hamburg DPA in German 0820 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] East Berlin--The 15th round of negotiations on the signing of a judicial assistance agreement between the two German states began in East Berlin this morning. The last meeting was in Bonn last autumn. Points of dispute between the two sides are, as before, the inclusion of West Berlin in the agreement and the GDR's demand for the recognition of GDR citizenship.

The Bonn delegation is headed by Guenther Erkel, state secretary in the Federal Justice Ministry, and the East Berlin negotiator is Hans Ranke, state secretary in the GDR Justice Ministry.

INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE HELD

AU021604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May/1 Jun 80 p 2

["Socialism Is Proving To Be the Real Humanism of our Epoch--International Theoretical Conference of the SED Central Committee Successfully Concluded in Erfurt"]

[Summary] The international theoretical conference of the SED Central Committee on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the publication of Friedrich Engels' book "The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science" was concluded after a 2-day scientific discussion on Friday. Some 31 communist and worker parties of Europe, Asia and North and South America had participated. Dr Otto Reinhold, Central Committee member and director of the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee, said the conference had proven that humanism today is inseparably linked with the goal and the development of real socialism. The topic "Socialism--The Real Humanism of Our Epoch--Democracy, Freedom, Justice and Human Rights in Socialism" today presents a range of questions which are at the center of the dispute between socialism and imperialism.

Some 49 speakers had taken the floor in the different working circles. They repeatedly stressed that the humanistic quality of socialism is becoming especially apparent in the workers class struggle to preserve peace. Socialism is implementing ideals long since abandoned by the bourgeoisie, and the gap between humanism and imperialism is forever widening. Representatives of fraternal parties from capitalist countries pointed out the relationship between imperialism and oppression, and told about their experience in the struggle against military rearmament in their countries.

SED GREETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD311126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0212 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Berlin--In a greetings message to the 23rd Congress of the Luxembourg Communist Party, the SED Central Committee pays tribute to the party's valuable contribution to the consolidation of the international communist movement. The message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, says:

"The SED follows in a spirit of solidarity and with profound respect your complicated struggle in defense of the democratic rights and social interests of the Luxembourg working people. By its consistent internationalist attitude and its resolute stand against all kinds of anticommunist and anti-Soviet incitement, your party is making a valuable contribution to the consolidation of the international communist movement."

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation by the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO, the determined struggle of the communist and workers' parties, of all peace-loving forces on our continent for the preservation of peace and the continuation of the process of detente and effective disarmament steps, is of vital importance. "This is why our two parties are working actively for the realization of the aims formulated in the appeal for peace and disarmament of the gathering of European communist and workers' parties in Paris."

STATEMENT ISSUED ON FDGB UNION'S TALKS IN FRG

LD231154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1001 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the metal industry union [IG Metall] of the GDR Trade Union Federation FDGB, headed by Reinhard Sommer, member of the FDGB Federal Executive Presidium and chairman of the Central Executive of the IG Metall, had talks with trade unionists in the FRG from 18-21 May. This followed an invitation from the IG Metall executive of the FRG Trade Union DGB.

A joint press statement at the end of the visit says:

"Despite a different assessment of the causes of the present political tension in the world, the two sides reaffirm that the development of bilateral relations between the two executives must make a trade union-political contribution to the continuation of the process of political detente." Guided by profound concern at the threat to peace, the trade unions must show a greater commitment toward halting the worldwide arms race.

In conclusion, the statement says: "The two sides agreed to expand their bilateral relations to include an exchange of experiences on concrete topics in the mutual interest. They made a positive appraisal of the exchange of views between international trade union organizations within the framework of the ILO."

GERSTNER NOTES COMPETITION DRIVE FOR SED CONGRESS

DW021305 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] Last week was marked by the reaction of the working people to the 10th party congress convocation during April of next year. The decision to this effect by the 12th SED Central Committee Plenum marked the opening of the direct preparation for the party congress. A good view of the political situation in the GDR and the attitude of the GDR people can be seen when one notes how quickly activites have been triggered everywhere and on all levels. One idea dominates: What can we do to step up our economic performances in this period of time so that we can continue our tested economic and social policies under the changed international conditions?

In the meantime it has become generally accepted that this requires a maximum increase in performance, and everything now aims at this increase in performance. From the multitude of last week's reports I would like to emphasize the decisions of the Mansfeld miners, because they are really a model of political awareness, circumspectness and determination.

The production of the Mansfeld combine with its labor force of 46,000--above all copper and aluminium and the semifinished products made from them--is of very great importance for the raw material base of our economy. In a letter to Erich Honecker the miners write: In preparation for the party congress we consider it a first-rate political task to generalize the best experiences quickly and to make the struggle for maximum increase in performance the determining motive of all working people under the leadership of the communists.

What the Mansfeld people have thus planned for the 10th party congress, dear listeners, is impressive. To strengthen the raw material base of the GDR they plan this year to produce 500 tons of semifinished copper products, 650 tons of semifinished brass products, and 1,000 tons of semifinished aluminum products in excess of the plan.

All production processes will be even more consistently imbued with scientific findings. In this manner the miners plan to achieve 14 top quality marks in individual products and seven top product marks in the development of processes, meaning in technology, by the party congress.

By starting the production of gold-bond wire ahead of schedule they will create the preconditions for the accelerated application of microelectronics in the GDR's economy. Before the end of the year another six microcomputers for the control of the production processes in the combine will be put into use in the combine. Highly effective automatically controlled industrial machines are to be built as soon as possible. Next year 14 of these will free 35 jobs.

The Mansfeld people further decided to build, within the framework of the their own program of constructing rationalization facilities, a horizontal continuous casting installation for brass sections, a top technological feat, before the party congress. The results of these rationalization measures will enable the combine to save 877 jobs before the end of the year, including 255 administrative jobs.

They are working on a rationalization of administration under which the use of microelectronics in administrative work plays a considerable role. The combine's target under the next 5-year plan, that is, up to 1985, is to free 1,000 employees from the administration.

The miners consider it one of the most important tasks in preparation for the party congress to produce high-quality consumer goods. Popular consumer goods have come from the Mansfeld combine all the time; for example, the enameled dishes from Thale. Automatically controlled machines are to be used in Thale as well. The Mansfeld steel tube furniture is also well known. Now the combine plans to enter into the do-it-yourself business and produce electric drills as soon as possible. These electric drills for households continue to be in very great demand, and despite considerable production increases the Schmalkalden tool combine cannot keep pace with the demand. The Mansfeld initiative will be of help in this respect.

I have cited some examples of the new competitive commitments of the Mansfeld combine on the occasion of the 10th party congress, dear listeners, but you should recognize by now a new, great initiative full of ideas for a performance increase forthcoming from Red Mansfeld. What seems to be remarkable to me is that this program hits the real key problems of our economic necessities, foremost of all scientific-technical progress, the comprehensive rationalization which leads to a proven savings of labor.

What is also exemplary in the Mansfeld program is the promotion of the production of high-quality consumer goods. The rationalization of the administration is being tackled very prudently.

In all these actions the Mansfeld miners are guided by the idea that the best of today must become the social norm in the preparation for the 10th party congress. Even if not all combines and enterprises can present such a well-considered program of action for the 10th party congress so quickly, there is similar planning in the other enterprises as well.

LIBYAN MILITARY CHIEF MEETS WITH LAZAR

LD021142 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 2, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Monday in Budapest General [as received] Abu Bakr Junis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, who is currently staying in Hungary on an official visit. The cordial meeting was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, Balint Gal, ambassador of Hungary in Tripoli, and Mohamed Tahir Bugaighis, ambassador of Libya in Budapest.

Meeting With Losonczi

LD022016 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Monday in the parliament building General Abu Bakr Junis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is currently in Budapest on an official visit. The meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, Balint Gal, Hungarian ambassador to Libya, and Tahir Bugaighis, Libyan ambassador to Budapest.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDOCHINA TOUR

LD302154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Hungarian military delegation which had been in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on an official friendly visit has arrived home from Indochina. The delegation, led by Col Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the People's Army, visited Cambodia and Laos as well.

MEHES RECEIVES KAPEK, CPCZ DELEGATION

LD022344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A CPCZ delegation from Prague has arrived in Budapest led by chief Secretary Antonin Kapek. In the afternoon, the guests visited the Budapest party committee where they laid a wreath at the memorial plaque to the heroes who fell while defending the party headquarters. Afterwards, Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, held a briefing on the life of the capital and on the tasks relating to the resolutions of the party congress.

PAL RACZ NAMED NEW PERMANENT UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD021828 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has released Imre Hollai, head of Hungary's permanent UN mission in New York, from his post. The Council of Ministers has appointed him deputy minister for foreign affairs.

The Presidential Council has released Pal Racz, under secretary of state in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, from his post with due recognition of his work and named him to head Hungary's permanent UN mission in New York.

The Council of Ministers has released Janos Nagy, deputy minister for foreign affairs, from his post. The Presidential Council has appointed him as under secretary of state in the ministry.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS INCIDENT AT AUSTRIAN BORDER

AU021245 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 May 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "They Stole a Semitrailer Tractor to Defect"]

[Text] Yesterday morning [30 May], three Hungarian citizens with a previous police record--Mihaly Rudi, Peter Ozsvath and Gabor Baksa, residents of Budapest--tried to break through the border barrier at the Sopron border crossing point with a semitrailor tractor bearing a Turkish license plate. The semitrailor tractor had been parked at and stolen from the Budapest slaughter house.

The semitrailor tractor approaching the border crossing point at great speed seriously endangered the lives of the travelers and Border Guards present there. The Border Guards performing their duty were obliged to prevent the commission of a criminal act by using their weapons. Gabor Baksa succeeded in crossing to Austrian territory, while our Border Guards apprehended his two companions on Hungarian territory. An inquiry is in progress in the matter of the attempted forcible breakthrough.

BRIEFS

BACKGROUND ON VENDEGH--The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Ferenc Vendegh as deputy minister of agriculture and food. Dr Vendegh was born in 1927 at Nagyigmand of peasant parents. He has been a party member since 1963. He obtained diplomas in 1951 from the University of Economics and from the University of Agricultural Sciences in 1961. He gained broad experience in large-scale agricultural operations in the course of the three decades of his career. He worked in various capacities for state farms between 1957-1973. He was deputy director of the Komarom state farm for over 10 years. He then became regional director of state farms. This was followed by a term as managing director of AGROBER [Agricultural Planning and Investment Enterprise]. Since 1974, up to his appointment as deputy minister, he was head of the Main Department of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Ministry of Agriculture. He is honorary docent at Godollo Agricultural University. He has published extensively. He is member of the leadership of the National Technical Development Committee and the Society of Hungarian Agricultural Sciences Association. He is a member of both the CEMA Standing Committee of Agriculture and CEMA Standing Committee of Food Industry. He serves on the Hungarian National Committee of FAO. In his new capacity, he will supervise the work of the Main Departments of Economic Planning, Labor Affairs and Social Policy, and the Main Department of Information. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGADASAG in Hungarian No 20, 14 May 80 p 2 WA]

ANSA-MTI TALKS--At the invitation of MTI, Gianni Granzotto, president of the Italian press agency ANSA, visited Hungary from 26 to 31 May. He had talks with leading MTI officials about cooperation between the two press agencies. He was received by Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of MTI, and by Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

GIEREK MEETS WITH FINNISH PARTY CHAIRMAN SORSA

LD022046 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 2 June--Today, Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, received Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and of the working group of the Socialist International for disarmament. Jaako Kalela, vice-chairman of the international commission of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, took part in the meeting on the part of the Finnish Party, and Andrezej Werblan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP, and Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the CC on the part of the PUWP. The talks with the participation of experts were also held at the PUWP CC headquarters.

The PUWP CC first secretary presented Poland's stand on the questions of military detente and disarmament. On the basis of documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states--parties to the Warsaw Treaty organization, Edward Gierek emphasized the significance of consolidating the process of political detente, supplementing it with the military detente and making it irreversible. He especially pointed to the importance that the preparation and the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could have in this area, and again voiced Poland's readiness to host this conference in Warsaw.

Kalevi Sorsa told the Polish party leader about the stand adopted by the Finnish Social Democratic Party on the key issues of the international situation, continuation of the process of detente and the necessity of disarmament. Sorsa informed Gierek also about the activity and the stand of the working group of the Socialist International for disarmament on this question.

The participants in the talks were unanimous in the assessment that the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons, especially the nuclear ones, cannot ensure the security of states. On the contrary, it contributes to the sharpening of international tension and increases the risk of war. The participants in the talks came out for taking effective steps to ensure the security of states on a [words indistinct]. They expressed the unanimous view on the purposefulness of attaching special weight to problems of military detente at the meeting of states--signatories to the Helsinki Final Act--to be held this fall in Madrid. They deemed it important to support and to agree on initiatives concerning the strengthening of military detente in Europe, including a European conference on disarmament.

In the current international situation, the renunciation of the solutions consisting in military confrontation, the return to political consultations and taking effective steps to halt the arms race and nuclear disarmament become especially important. In this connection, both sides stressed the importance of ratifying and implementing the SALT II treaty and the urgency of starting negotiations on the medium-range nuclear missiles, observing the principle of reciprocity and equal security. The importance of co-operation of all peaceful forces to create a favourable international atmosphere and conducive to disarmament was stressed during the talks.

Sorsa Interview

LD022044 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 2 June--Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the working group of the Socialist International for disarmament and chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party left Warsaw today. He stayed [words indistinct] at the [words indistinct] seen off by Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the CC.

Before his departure, Kalevi Sorsa gave an interview to reporters. He said that his visit was fruitful and the talks and discussions he held were sincere. Discussed were the most important issues of the international policy. The Polish hosts presented Poland's peace initiatives concerning Europe, especially the proposal to convene an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, and outlined their views on other key questions. From my point of view, the talks held are of great importance for invigorating the international dialogue, so badly needed in the past few months.

Speaking about the activity of the Socialist International, Kalevi Sorsa recalled that at the Vienna meeting last February member parties of this organization decided that they should make use of their contacts to ensure progress in the process of detente. The current visit to Warsaw was one of the phenomena of the implementation of this decision. I believe, he said, that also other parties-members of the International will act in this spirit. The upcoming meeting of the Socialist International to be held in Oslo will review the current situation worldwide. I think that the talks I had in Warsaw provided a vigorous stimulus to that meeting.

JABLONSKI PRESENTS AWARDS TO CIVIC ACTIVISTS

LD312136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the All-Poland National Unity Front [OKFJN] Committee, met today at Belweder a 50-strong group of leading initiators and implementers of civic work from all voivodships marking the 5th anniversary of People's Poland. Yesterday they took part in an OKFJN conference which summed up the tremendous achievements of civic work in the anniversary year, and during which experience was exchanged on the further development of civic activity in all spheres. Zdzislaw Tomla, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the OKFJN Commission for Civic Work, delivered a report at today's meeting about the results of the above conference and the conclusions gained from the total implementation of civic work marking the 35th anniversary.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, warmly thanked the participants in the meeting, and through them conveyed thanks to organizers and participants in civic work for their contribution to the country's development. The chairman of the Council of State awarded 30 people state decorations and badges of merit of OKFJN activists.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

AU021230 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 30 May 80 pp 1,2

["Economic Accountability Is a Condition for Economic Efficiency--All-Poland Session"]

[Text] Warsaw--The main subject of the 29 May Warsaw all-Poland session of economists was economic accountability as a condition for economic efficiency. The session was an extension of the discussions initiated by the economists' community before the eighth party congress. Scientists and practicing economists met to discuss and examine the ways and means of increasing economic efficiency.

As Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel said in his report to the session, improved economic efficiency is one of the most important tasks of the eighties, which are being implemented under much more difficult conditions than previously because of the current economic situation in the world. [paragraph continues]

Discussing the role of finance in promoting economic efficiency, H. Kisiel presented the main lines of measures undertaken by the ministry for this purpose. Although our country's fiscal system is rather uniform in its structure, nevertheless efforts began last year to improve its influence on the economy. A crucial issue in that connection is to improve investment activities, to insure that the banks' cooperation with investors is more flexible, and to make better use of credit policy. Another urgent issue is insuring the necessary economic discipline. In particular, we must create effective barriers against unjustifiable increases in the wage fund. The Ministry of Finance is preparing the necessary measures in that connection.

Minister Henryk Pruchniewicz read a report on "economic instruments for raising economic efficiency of the chemical industry." Since the chemical industry consumes a great deal of energy, measures have been taken to insure that its production potential is used most effectively through rationalization of energy and the various materials needed for production. As for investments, the Ministry of Chemical Industry focuses its efforts on projects that do not require increased imports of raw materials and rely primarily on the domestic base of these materials.

The session paid much attention to the need to take a fresh look at the fiscal system, which is an integral part of our social policy. The economists have pleaded for a long time for improving the system of economic planning and management, for extending the application of economic accountability and for increasing the impact of economic decisions on the development of the economy and its branches: the industrial associations and plants. The present standards by which the performance of plants and economic organizations is evaluated should be adapted to current needs.

The session was attended by Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Prof Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Stanislaw Gebala, head of the Central Committee Department of Trade and Finance.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPLICATIONS OF PRC MISSILE TEST

AU301518 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 80 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Chinese Demonstration"]

[Text] ON 18 AND 21 MAY OF THIS YEAR CHINA CARRIED OUT THE FIRST TESTS WITH INTER-CONTINENTAL MISSILES, WHICH WERE LAUNCHED FROM CHINESE TERRITORY INTO THE PACIFIC in the area of the Fiji and Solomon Islands. Western and Japanese experts who had watched the flight of the Chinese missiles said that their range is 10,000-12,000 km, and that they can carry nuclear warheads. The Chinese press has confirmed that.

A look at a map makes obvious the MILITARY CONSEQUENCES of the fact that China possesses intercontinental missiles. Although very few in number, they are in the HANDS OF PEOPLE WHO OPENLY PROCLAIM THAT WORLD WAR III IS INEVITABLE, WHO COMMITTED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM LAST YEAR, AND WHO ARE INTERFERING IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN. THE CHINESE LEADERS ARE MAKING TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST A MAJORITY OF THEIR NEIGHBORS. That is why the Chinese missile tests in the Pacific have elicited protests and criticism on the part of the countries of that region.

By carrying out intercontinental missile tests, China has confirmed that it is rapidly developing its military potential. That is the reason why it wants to take advantage of Western modern military technology.

Western commentators stress that the Pacific tests were a special demonstration organized by China a few days before the Washington talks to be conducted by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC Government, CCP Politburo member and general secretary of the Central Committee Military Commission, who advocates nuclear-missile armament and who is a joint author of China's new offensive military strategy. As the press has stressed, his talks in the United States are aimed at TIGHTENING MILITARY COOPERATION between the United States and the PRC in line with the policy agreed on during the January visit to Beijing by Defense Secretary Brown. The decisions made during that visit provide for the supply to China of modern U.S. equipment, including aviation equipment, electronics and satellite technology.

CHINA'S MISSILE DEMONSTRATION IN THE PACIFIC IS OF A DECISIVELY NEGATIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND ILLUSTRATES THE FACT THAT CHINESE HEGEMONIST STRATEGY HAS NOT CHANGED. THE MISSILE DEMONSTRATION PROVES THAT BEIJING IS DOING ALL IT CAN TO AGGRAVATE INTERNATIONAL TENSION.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE EVALUATES ALCOHOLISM PROBLEM

AU021221 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 31 May/1 Jun 80 p 2

["The Council of Ministers Commission in Session--Problems of Struggle Against Alcoholism"]

[Text] PAP--The 30 May session of the Council of Ministers Standing Commission for Combating Alcoholism evaluated the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism in 1979. The information presented to the session and the discussion indicated that excessive consumption of alcohol continues to be an extremely crucial problem in our country, despite intensive preventive measures. Compared with 1978, people's expenditure on alcohol increased 12 percent, and per capita consumption of pure spirits amounted to 8 liters in 1979.

The frequent transgressions against the rule that people must be sober at work are particularly disturbing phenomena. Numerous control checks have revealed the extent and socio-economic consequences of those phenomena. The session stressed that the activities of management in many plants are still insufficient, and that, for example, many of them continue to indulge in the habit of organizing birthday and other parties during working hours.

The impact of drunkenness on young people and the fact that tender youths take to alcohol are a very painful problem. That is why efforts to improve the preventive measures at schools and educational establishment are among the most urgent present needs. The country now possesses almost 440 guidance centers, seven anti-alcohol medical centers and a number of specialist wards in hospitals and sanatoriums. A report on anti-alcohol activities last year and the necessary proposals for future action will be presented to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH SWITZERLAND--The fourth session of the Polish-Swiss Committee for Economic Cooperation has ended in Warsaw. The session discussed further development of mutual trade, including especially the export of Polish electroengineering products to Switzerland, the conditions for cooperation between small and medium-sized enterprises, and possibilities for Polish-Swiss cooperation in third markets. The committee also stressed the importance of the GATT talks and discussed Polish-Swiss cooperation in the UN Economic Commission for Europe. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 80 p 7 AU]

BULGARIAN CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOV ARRIVES ON 3 JUNE

AU030803 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0740 GMT on 3 June begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of BCP secretariat First Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov. According to the announcer, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state officials" are present at the airport to welcome the high-ranking Bulgarian guests, together with hundreds of Bucharest residents. According to the announcer, Comrade Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, Lyudmila Zhivkova and Andrey Lukanov.

The national anthems of the two countries are played. Then Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov review the honor guard. The Romanian officials present at the airport are introduced to the high-ranking Bulgarian guests. The two party-state leaders are reported as watching the honor guard march past. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov leave the airport amidst the cheers of the Bucharest residents present. The live relay ends at 0755 GMT.

AGERPRES on Zhivkov Visit

AU020945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1980--A fresh meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov enriches this week the list of Romanian-Bulgarian summit contacts. The distinguished Bulgarian guest pays an official visit of friendship to Romania at head of a party and state delegation, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

This is the second Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting this year. It confirms the steadiness and substance of the dialogue between the heads of the two neighbouring and friendly countries. President Nicolae Ceausescu visited Bulgaria last February. In the last one-and-a half decades, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov systematically met once or even twice a year, either in Romania or in Bulgaria. The impending summit meeting is to both sides an opportunity to evoke the traditional bilateral links whose content was promoted to new qualitative level in the post-war years, the most fruitful period in the history of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration.

The decisions made during the summit meetings accounted for genuine long-term programmes of action for the turning to account of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies in full swing, of the advantages deriving from their geographic proximity.

At present, the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria practically covers all spheres of activity. The volume of goods exchanges between Romania and Bulgaria has doubled in every five years in the last one-and-a half decades and in the present quinquennium (1976-1980). It grows 2.2 times as to the previous one. Greatly expanded have been the cooperation and specialization in production, which includes such important branches as machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, power engineering, agriculture, technico-scientific research. As a matter of fact, one quarter of the rises scored over 1976-1980 in the bilateral economic relations are due to industrial and technological cooperation. Romania and Bulgaria have built together at Giurgiu and Ruse the heavy machine and equipment building enterprise, and they work now to build the Turnu Magurele-Nicopol hydro-electric power complex on the Danube.

The Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration finds expression also in international relations. Romania and Bulgaria reaffirmed their will to collaborate with the other socialist countries, with all peace-loving states and forces for the development of a climate of security, understanding and collaboration in Europe and worldwide. The two countries are convinced of the outstanding importance of the thorough preparations that have to be made for the Madrid meeting. As Balkan states, Romania and Bulgaria naturally attach great importance to the development of relations of good neighbourliness in the region, being resolved to make every effort for its transformation into a zone of peace, understanding and good neighborhood.

The impending official visit of friendship to Romania by the Bulgarian delegation, the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov are expected in Bucharest to account for a qualitatively new moment, of outstanding importance on the road of expanding and deepening the bilateral relations, to their mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace, of international collaboration.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET ACADEMICIAN MARCHUK

Agreement Anniversary Meeting

AU301052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 30 May 80

["30 Years Since the Signing of the Agreement on Technical-Scientific Collaboration Between Romania and the USSR"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/5/1980--The anniversary of 30 years since the signing of the agreement on technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR was marked in Bucharest by a meeting at which Professor Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, and Academician G.Y. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the USSR, took the floor. The Romanian-Soviet technical and scientific relations were once again highlighted and it was pointed out that a productive collaboration has developed between Romania and the USSR in various technical-scientific domains able to make a substantial contribution to the attainment of the major objectives enshrined in the two countries' programmes of socioeconomic progress. This collaboration--the speakers showed--has favourable prospects of expansion and is called upon to contribute, to an even greater extent, to the fulfillment of the two countries' economic plans and plans of scientific and technological development.

Scientific Exhibition Opens

AU021443 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 May 80 p 5

[Text] The Soviet delegation lead by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Science and Technology Commission visiting Romania attended on 30 May the opening of the exhibition "Achievements of the Soviet Science and Technology" at the Bucharest Palace of Culture and Sports. The opening was also attended by Comrades Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Adrian Rogojan, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Ion Teoreanu, deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; George Ciucu, rector of Bucharest University, leaders of several central institutions, specialized academies, institutes of research and higher education, and a large crowd.

Present were USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko and members of the embassy staff. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Speeches were delivered at the ceremonial opening by Academician G.I. Marchuk and Prof Ion Ursu, who said that the exhibition presents a representative picture of the valuable potential of Soviet science, of the great technological capacity of the USSR and of the creativity of the Soviet peoples. At the same time, it constitutes a fresh contribution to expanding and deepening the scientific-technical relations and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. After the opening ceremony, the public viewed the exhibition.

Received by Ceausescu

AU021915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1980--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 2 Guriy I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the USSR, head of the Soviet delegation paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The interview was attended by Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and by other Romanian officials.

The guest conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that greetings be conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev as well as best wishes in the activity he carries on.

During the interview, highlighted was the fruitful development of the technological and scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, and examined were aspects of the further expansion and deepening of this cooperation. The exchange of views pointed to the mutual wish to identify new domains of cooperation, to most efficiently use the experience gained by the Romanian and Soviet scientists as well as the possibilities offered by the economic, technological and research potential of the two countries in order to contribute ever more substantially to the development of Romania and of the Soviet Union on the road of economic and social progress. It was assessed that the ever broader promotion of collaboration in science and technology contributed to the productive course of the fraternal relations of friendship established between Romania and the USSR, between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, served the cause of socialism and peace.

Stress was also laid on the role of scientists, of science in general in safeguarding and conserving nature, human civilization, on the contribution they should make to strengthening peace and detente, to achieving disarmament in the world. The interview passed in a warm, comradly atmosphere.

Meeting With Elena Ceausescu

AU021918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1980--On June 2, Academician Elena Ceausescu, C.E.DSC., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, director general of the Central Institute of Chemistry, had a working meeting with the Soviet delegation led by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the USSR, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, occasioned a broad exchange of opinions on the current and future concerns in the field of scientific and technological research in the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the productive collaboration between Romanian and Soviet scientists which is part of the multilateral cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Highlighted were the good results scored within this collaboration, as well as in the domains of chemistry and petrochemistry. In other spheres of activity it was considered that the results scored and the experience acquired provided new possibilities for a broad cooperation meant to contribute to the development of the economies of the two countries. The joint wish was expressed on the occasion to diversify and deepen bilateral collaboration in scientific research and technological development, to expand the cooperation between scientists from Romania and from the USSR.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN TEHRAN

AU021908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES 2/6/1980--The Romanian economic delegation led by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had talks in Tehran with the Iranian Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr and with his deputy, (Shoja-eddin Fattahi). Analyzed were the stage of the economic and commercial relations between Romania and Iran and their development, diversification and deepening prospects. Reviewed were the problems that make the object of negotiations in domains of joint interest. Both sides expressed the wish to expand and intensify bilateral relations on the basis of mutual advantage.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH LIBYA MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU021526 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 22 29 May 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "New Qualitative Steps in the Process of Development of Romanian-Libyan Economic Relations"]

[Text] The proceedings of the seventh session of the joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation were held recently in Bucharest. The Romanian delegation was led by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and the guest delegation by 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad az-Zagar, minister of petroleum of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan minister was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the occasion, the two sides expressed their common desire to continuously expand bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation. After the signing of the session's protocol and after the exchange of instruments of ratification of the long-term commercial agreement concluded in April 1979 in Benghazi, 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad az-Zagar made the following statement to LUMEA:

First of all I would like to state how much I appreciate the fact that the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu received me, despite his busy schedule. The great honor of talking to the president of Romania was enhanced by the important issues we discussed and by the friendly atmosphere at our meeting. Naturally, we discussed the continuous diversification of the cooperation between our two friendly countries, designed to permit us to cover new qualitative stages in the process of development of relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I believe that the proceedings of the seventh joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation held in the Romanian capital were a real success within the process of expanding and diversifying relations between our friendly countries, relations whose framework was established at meetings between the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. The concrete results of this session are new measures to develop our cooperation in the areas of industry, construction, petrochemical industry and agriculture, in the spirit of the agreements concluded by the two heads of state.

Although my first mission to Romania took place only 6 years ago, I want to stress the great progress made by the Romanian people in all sectors of activity, and especially the spectacular leaps in the area of petrochemical industry, in industry, agriculture and culture.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES PARTY CARDS PRESENTATION CEREMONY 28 MAY

AU021404 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 80 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 28 May Bucharest ceremony at which he received his new party membership card]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I would like to begin by thanking the Bucharest party organization and its first secretary, Comrade Gheorghe Pana, for having presented me today with a new party membership card. The Political Executive Committee members were the first to receive their new party cards, and within the course of the year all party members will receive new cards.

There is no doubt that receiving one's party card constitutes an important event for each party member, because such action is additional confirmation--so to speak--of his status as a member of the RCP, and at the same time a sign of appreciation for each member's efforts to implement party policy and its statutes, for his contribution to developing our fatherland in accordance with the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

Receiving one's new party membership card should undoubtedly also constitute an opportunity for each communist to make pledges. Hence, I want to begin by assuring the Political Executive Committee, the party Central Committee, our entire party and the people that, as in the past, I shall make every possible effort to fulfill my tasks and to ensure unwavering implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy. I will do everything possible to ensure implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance towards communism, on raising all our people's material and intellectual well-being, on continually strengthening our fatherland, its independence and sovereignty and on promoting close cooperation with the socialist and developing countries and with the other states of the world, regardless of their social system.

At the same time, I believe that we will have the obligation to continuously strengthen the monolithic unity and the force of the party, to enhance the members' sense of responsibility and discipline, and to raise the political and ideological level of each of them to consistently fulfill our tasks.

We are all aware of the important role that the party has and will continue to have in implementing the program adopted on the general development of our country. Hence, we must not for a moment forget that to be in a position to fulfill its role as the leading political force in all areas, the party must be strong, both numerically and especially qualitatively, i.e. from the viewpoint of the political and ideological level and the revolutionary spirit manifest in its activities and thus in the activities of each of its members. For the party to carry out revolutionary activities, the activities of its members, beginning with the Political Executive Committee, and each member of the leadership must be permeated by a revolutionary spirit. This of course means that we should always be guided by the revolutionary dialectic-materialist and historical concept of life and the world, acting in a revolutionary spirit in all circumstances and resolutely militating against everything that is outdated and made obsolete by life and by events, and for promoting what is new in all the sectors. And there is no sector where a rejuvenating spirit is not permanently needed--I would say needed daily--and where we must not endeavor to eliminate what is old and no longer in line with the new requirements of the current stage of development. Hence, let us do everything possible to promote what is new. Let us work in a communist and revolutionary spirit to change both the society and people, in the sense of raising their revolutionary, socialist consciousness and shaping a new man, because without it we will not be able to achieve our aims.

It is indeed true that we have attained good results in developing our economy and in our political and ideological activities. However, as I have also said on other occasions, we must frankly admit that so far as the revolutionary, socialist consciousness is concerned, we are lagging behind somewhat. Therefore, in the future we must pay greater attention to political and educational activities within the party and to raising the political-ideological level of the communists, to developing their socialist consciousness, as well as the patriotic, revolutionary consciousness of all our country's citizens.

We must bring the level of ideological and political consciousness at least up to the level of our achievements in developing the material basis of socialism and communism. In the future, the level of consciousness must be ahead of the level of results attained in developing the material basis, so as to be able to have a better grasp of events and to understand the requirements of social development and what is new, to act in accordance with general, objective laws to steadily implement the domestic and foreign policy of Socialist Romania and our Communist Party.

I want to express my conviction that all party members who will receive their new card this year will reflect upon both their past activities and what is to be done in the future. I am convinced that, proceeding from the 12th congress decisions and from the provisions of the party program, each person will resolve to work better, in a higher spirit of responsibility and exactingness to eliminate the failings and shortcomings still manifest in our work and to raise all activities up to the level of the party congress requirements and the people's expectations. We will thus insure our fatherland's resolute advance along the path of socialism and communism and increasing Romania's contribution to the policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace.

And now, once again expressing thanks to the Bucharest organization for having presented me and the other comrades in the Political Executive Committee with our party membership cards, I want to wish, in my turn, the Bucharest party organization ever greater successes in its activities.

As the largest party organization, the Bucharest organization has been assigned great responsibility in uniting the efforts of all working people in the capitol and making them--as in the past--into the most reliable support of the party. This is the guarantee that the working people in our capitol will make every effort to fulfill their great responsible tasks in the plan fulfillment. In view of Bucharest's importance in the country's entire socioeconomic life, people have become accustomed--and I think justly so--to look to Bucharest for a model. Hence, the communists of the capitol must feel both pride and responsibility to work so as to set an example of how people should fulfill their obligations in all areas.

I am convinced that all communists will receive their party cards with firm determination to improve their work in all areas and to consistently struggle to strengthen the party's role, its unity and discipline. I am also convinced that all the people will regard improvements in the activities of the party and of the communists as a guarantee of implementation of the fatherland's general development program. They will close ranks even tighter within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and around the party, thus cementing the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, and of all our people--as a guarantee of the consistent implementation of the party program, for our country's resolute advance toward communism, and for its strength, freedom and independence. (loud applause).

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GREEK PARTY LEADER

AU021316 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to EDA leader Ilias Iliou on his reelection as EDA chairman]

[Text] To Comrade Ilias Iliou, chairman of the Greek United Democratic Left Party--EDA:

On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Greek United Democratic Left, EDA, I want to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your work at the head of the party, and in implementing the program adopted at the first EDA congress.

I want to express my conviction that the relations between the RCP and the Greek United Democratic Left, EDA, will further develop in the interests of deepening the friendship between our peoples and of promoting the cause of social progress, understanding and peaceful cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

RCP DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS WITH SWEDISH COMMUNISTS

AU301840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1980--A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party made up of Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit of friendship to Sweden over May 27-30, 1980 at the invitation of the Left Party-Communist [LPC] of Sweden. The delegation had talks with a delegation of the Left Party-Communist made up of Lars Werner, chairman of that party, Eivor Marklund, deputy chairman, Tore Forsberg, Bo Hammar and Bror Engstrom--members of the Executive Committee, secretaries of the CC of the LPC.

During the talks both sides expressed their satisfaction at the ascending course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the LPC, whose development was strongly stimulated by the fruitful meetings and talks which took place in the last few years between the leaders of the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner. Their common determination was stressed to further intensify and expand these relations on the basis of reciprocal esteem and respect, of full equality, in the interests of the two peoples, of the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sweden, of the general cause of social progress, detente, international security and peace.

The two delegations informed each other on the situation in the two countries, on the current concerns and future objectives of the two countries. During the talks they also approached questions of the current international situation. The exchange of views on these problems disclosed identity or similarity of positions of the two parties on the main issues of development of the contemporary world, of the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace. Worry was expressed about the deterioration of the international climate. Both parties stressed the importance of consolidating the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, of the policy of domination and interference in the affairs of other states, which endangers the peoples' independence and security.

The RCP and the LPC consider that under the circumstances, it is necessary now more than ever that all states and peoples increase their efforts; the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, all progressive political forces intensify their collaboration with a view to preventing the international situation from worsening, to resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, based on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force, every people's right to develop free.

During the talks, they stressed that international peace and security demand the fast, political negotiated settlement of all inter-state disputed issues, the conflicts in various parts of the world, while resolutely banning the use of force or threat with force, as well as any political or military coercion of a nature to affect the states' independence and sovereignty. Expressing worry at the magnitude of the arms race, the two parties declared in favour of the adoption of firm measures on the line of reducing military expenditures, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, implementing the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly.

Special attention was paid to developments in Europe. The two sides highlighted the special importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting to be held this year, so that it might give fresh impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole, and particularly to the adoption of concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament in this part of the world.

The RCP and the LPC asserted their resolve to make their contribution to enhancing the role of the communist movement in the international life, to the development of solidarity among the communist parties and to creating a unity based on full equality, respect for autonomy and noninterference in the domestic affairs, on each party's right to self-dependently work out its political line, the revolutionary ways and means, according to the national historical and social conditions in which it carries out its activity, so that the existing differing opinions among them might be solved by means of principled talks without affecting their collaboration and solidarity. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship that is characteristic of the good relations between the two parties.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE CRITICIZES WESTERN HUMAN RIGHTS VIEW

AU291855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 29 May 80

["True and False Values of Human Liberty"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/5/1980--In an article under the above heading published by SCINTEIA of May 29, Professor Victor Duculescu, D.Sc., of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy of Bucharest draws attention on the fact that in the international dialogue on human rights fuss made has been about formal facets of these rights, the existence of serious social anomalies characteristic of the capitalist world being ignored: the exploitation of the working class, flagrant economic and social inequalities between the great majority of society and the exploiting minority. The ideas circulated by some bourgeois theoreticians and ideologists concerning human rights aim at diverting the attention of peoples from the lack of fundamental human rights in their countries, from the evils of the capitalist society, attempt on the ideology of socialism, denigrate the historic achievements of the new society in realising a genuine humanism, an actual social equality. [as received]

The translation into life of man's fundamental rights, the achievement of an authentic humanism--the Romanian universitarian points out--entail the liquidation of social inequalities, of discriminations of any kind, the establishment of social equality as a guarantee of genuine freedom, that is the guarantee of opportunities for millions of people to earn their living through work, to directly participate in running various fields of activity, in making decisions concerning their existence, their future.

In the conception of the R.C.P.--the author notes--the great issues of human rights, of the building of a better and more just world where each and every one should have the right to work and live, the unhampered assertion of personality and creative vocation, the establishment of an appropriate climate for real respect for all peoples and nations, the building of a world of peace and collaboration, the abolition of fascism and racism, of neocolonialism are basic commands focusing the attention of the whole international community, for the implementation of which all the states of the world are called upon to collaborate.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--By a presidential decree, Comrade Constantin Babalau was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Mexico, replacing Comrade Dumitru Mihail, who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry headquarters. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 May 80 p 5 AU]

WATER PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY--Budapest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1980--In Budapest the representatives of the Romanian and Hungarian Governments met in view of signing the protocol for extending the validity of the convention between the two countries regarding settlement of questions related to the waters that are frontiers, or crossed by frontiers, signed in Budapest on November 3, 1969, due to expire on June 16, 1980. Ioan Badea, deputy chairman of the National Council for Water Resources, was commissioned by the Romanian Government to sign the protocol. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 2 Jun 80 AU]

TESLIC VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF CARTER'S VISIT

AU022104 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Carter's Visit"]

[Text] President Carter's official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia that will take place from 24 to 25 June evoked exceptional attention of the world public last week during which the prominent world leaders held intensive consultations about ways to overcome the grave international tension.

There is no doubt that the U.S. President will be warmly welcomed by the Yugoslav public not only because he will be visiting our country for the first time and because he demonstrates a friendly interest in our people, our country and their great achievements in the building of a strong and united socialist community, but also because in March 1978 he made a very great contribution to a pleasant visit of President Tito to the United States, to the exceptionally warm reception accorded to him and to successful talks.

We recall Carter's inspired words with which he welcomed Tito at the White House: "He is a man who possess a great power of leadership. In the last 8 or 9 months he has visited many countries, including China, the Soviet Union and our country....He is constantly searching for common beliefs, common hopes and common aspirations, for something that can unite the peoples who might otherwise be divided because of insufficient communication or because of differences in their philosophical or political views."

President Carter is a champion of good relations and cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia. He has emphasized on several occasions that good relations and cooperation with our country are an essential element of American foreign policy and that the United States is interested in the existence of a strong and independent Yugoslavia as a factor for world equilibrium, peace and stability in Europe and the world.

The announcement on the coming visit points out the common goal: a continuation of the dialogue and the continuity of the successful development of relations between the two countries on the foundations determined by Presidents Tito and Carter in their March 1978 joint statement.

The formation of joint commissions for economic cooperation represents an important step in the advancement of mutual relations. The two countries are also achieving important results in the free exchange of information and people in accordance with various programs. This applies also to greater understanding and more fruitful cooperation in the fields of culture and social development, in the scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in the fields of social and natural sciences, education, culture and information.

A further expansion and enrichment of cooperation in all these fields is realistic and mutually beneficial. The differences in the levels of development of the two countries or in their internal systems are not and cannot be an obstacle to cooperation, as the practice itself has demonstrated. What is essential in this connection is the need to preserve and to further continue to develop the climate of mutual understanding and respect, that is, the relations based on equality.

Yugoslav-American relations have always had also a pronounced international political dimension. The fact is that the two sides have always devoted their attention to the problems of peace and security, something in which they were able to find a common language on common denominators even when they differed in their views on specific problems. In its own way this fact has always contributed to the cause of peace, cooperation or detente.

During Tito's last visit to Washington, when international relations were already troubled, a high degree of agreement was reached about the principles that must be dominant in international relations. The need for solving disputes by peaceful means, for the universality of cooperation based on equality and for respecting the right of all countries to independently determine the roads of their social development without any outside interference was stressed.

The agreement reached between Tito and Carter at that time stating that the nonaligned policy represents "a very important factor in international relations" is especially important. They expressed the view that the nonaligned countries could and should actively contribute to solving international problems. At that time President Carter once again confirmed that the United States respects Yugoslavia's adherence to the nonaligned policy as well as its role in the nonaligned movement.

The topical value of this agreement gains in importance in light of the contemporary deteriorated international situation. Immediately prior to the deterioration of his illness, President Tito sent President Carter, among others, a message in which he advocated the use of all possibilities to overcome the crisis on the broadest basis and with the participation of all international factors.

Tito's messages that he sent some foreign statesmen continue to represent the only realistic basis for an essential improvement of the international situation. In his talks with the highest Yugoslav leaders President Carter will be able to convince himself that Yugoslavia resolutely continues Tito's road and the policy of peace and international cooperation on the basis of nonalignment.

We are living under the conditions of very complex international relations at a time when the East and the West are failing to find the ways leading out of their mutual confrontation and when they are endangering world peace. Herein, too, is the importance of the alternative of nonalignment. Herein, too, is the exceptional international position of Yugoslavia that is always in the mainstream of political activity of nonaligned countries and always maintaining good relations with all big powers on the principles of equality and of respect for its nonaligned policy as a lasting orientation.

VAKIC ADDRESSES MEETING ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S.

AU021631 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic report]

[Text] President Tito's contribution to the successful development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the United States was emphasized today at the meeting of about 500 Yugoslav and American businessmen in Dubrovnik. At the beginning of the meeting homage was paid to President Tito with a minute of silence. Prominent representatives of the political and economic life of both countries attended the meeting of businessmen in Dubrovnik. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports from Dubrovnik:

This time the joint annual meeting of the American-Yugoslav Economic Council and the Yugoslav-American Chamber for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation has brought together a record number of participants who will strive in their working groups to find solutions for a balanced commodity trade as well as new ways for higher forms of economic cooperation. Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, greeted the meeting's participants on behalf of the host, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia. Ilija Vakic appraised the economic cooperation with the United States as very successful. He pointed out that the main reason for the large Yugoslav imports are the purchases of the equipment that should help increase our exports. But he said that in this field we have not as yet used all possibilities.

[Begin Vakic recording] Our balance of payments situation is burdened by considerably increased commitments resulting from higher prices of imported goods, especially oil and capital goods. This situation demands that we act much more consistently and rigorously to bring the imports within the limits of possibilities for payments with the earnings from our exports. This means that in the coming period our possibilities for imports will directly depend on the results of our exports. Thus it is our mutual interest to sell in order to be able to buy and vice versa. In terms of its level of development, capacities and professional cadres, Yugoslav industry is capable of continuously delivering parts and assembled parts to the American manufacturers of large equipment for the electrical and chemical industries. There are also real possibilities for increasing the exports of agricultural products in cooperation with and participation of American companies that would help adapt the quality and design of products to demands of the American market.

I am convinced that the forthcoming visit of U.S. President Mr Jimmy Carter, too, will make a significant contribution to the further development of the overall friendly relations between our two countries and, within this framework, to intensifying our mutual economic cooperation. [end recording]

Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to our country, and Budimir Loncar, our ambassador to the United States, also pointed out the traditional friendly ties between the two countries and noted that good political relations are accompanied by important economic cooperation. Lawrence Eagleburger called attention to the openness of the American market for Yugoslav products and the readiness of American businessmen for cooperation.

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, also advocated a balanced commodity trade and an expansion of economic cooperation. He greeted the meeting's participants on behalf of the Federal Executive Council. The meeting continues.

MONTENEGRIN LEADER ASSESSES U.S. VISIT

LD021730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Titograd, June 2 (TANJUG)--President of the Executive Council of the Montenegrin Assembly Momcilo Cemovic, who headed a delegation of this Yugoslav republic on a visit to the U.S., assessed the results of contacts in a number of American cities as very useful.

The visit to the U.S. by the Montenegrin delegation covered three basic fields: The further promotion of economic relations between the U.S. and Yugoslavia, negotiations with American companies and banks and meetings with emigrants of the Yugoslav origin in the U.S.

Cemovic especially singled out talks with representatives of government agencies and the Exim Bank. An agreement has been signed under which the bank, within the overall assistance of the U.S. to Montenegro stricken by earthquake, granted a 90 million dollar credit under terms more favourable than usual.

During a meeting in Washington representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Financial Corporation expressed to the Montenegrin delegation their readiness to participate in the financing of certain projects in Yugoslavia. The delegation discussed the expansion of cooperation also with representatives of several banks with headquarters in New York, Cemovic said.

Speaking about meetings with emigrants of the Yugoslav origin in many American cities, Cemovic pointed out that on these occasions too they expressed their adherence to their old fatherland.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH STAMBOLIC

LD021140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2, (TANJUG)--Republican Premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic today conferred with a Chinese economic delegation, headed by Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua. During the talk, Stambolic and Chen Muhua noted significant possibilities for further promoting economic and scientific-technical cooperation and increasing the participation of the Serbian economy in overall Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. The Chinese economic delegation is in Yugoslavia for a session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES JOSIP VRHOVEC

LD021030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 2 (TANJUG)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday evening received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Josip Vrhovec is on a shorter [as received] visit to Tanzania. Vrhovec presented to the Tanzanian president a message from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The message states thanks to President Nyerere for attending the funeral of President Tito and presents Yugoslavia's views on the current state of international relations, the importance and role of non-alignment and the need for non-aligned countries' action in the present world situation.

Thanking Vrhovec for the message, President Nyerere expressed deep respect for President Tito and his work and set out that President Tito's death is a loss not only for Yugoslavia but also all world nations.

During the meeting, the mutual wish and readiness of Tanzania and Yugoslavia further to strengthen their comprehensive cooperation was expressed. It was set out that the continual aggravation of the international situation and growingly frequent resort to force endanger peace in the world and, particularly, non-aligned countries. Emphasis was placed on the exceptional importance of the further affirmation of the principles and goals of non-alignment and the need for strengthening the solidarity of non-aligned countries and for non-aligned countries' joint action on the world stage.

During the talk, the importance was reiterated of the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe's independence. The need was underlined for all peace-loving and freedom-loving nations of the world, and particularly non-aligned countries, to invest further and decisive efforts, for Namibia as soon as possible to gain independence, which would eliminate the last remnants of colonialism in Africa and contribute to the elimination of racism in South Africa.

KURTOVIC MEETS PARTY LEADERS IN FINLAND

LD021944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Helsinki, June 2, TANJUG--Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Todo Kurtovic has arrived in Finland at the invitation of the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) and Finnish Social Democratic Party. During a meeting on the first day of Kurtovic's visit, Kurtovic, SKDL Chairman Kaalevi Kivistem and SKDL Secretary-General Jorm Hentil discussed the hitherto successful cooperation between the SKDL and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and concrete possibilities for further developing the cooperation.

The talks also focused on the problems in the international situation and particularly at the non-aligned countries' further activity in the struggle for preserving world peace, relaxation of international tensions and disarmament. In the context, both sides stressed the significance of the non-aligned and neutral European countries' common action particularly regarding the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Chairman Kivistem stressed the major role of President Tito at the international scene in the struggle for peace and cooperation of all peoples of the world.

Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Kurtovic today also met with Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen. During the next two days, Kurtovic will also confer with Finnish Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish Centre Party Chairman Virolainen and with ranking officials of the Swedish peoples and liberal parties. The meetings with the chairmen of the three mentioned parties will be the first official contacts between the Socialist Alliance and the cited Finnish parties.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD021730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandr Grlickov has received Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia Nicolae Mihai. During the talk, held at the ambassador's request, some questions in cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

SERBIAN COUNCIL REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

AU021725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Milutin Milenkovic report]

[Text] This morning in Belgrade the Serbian Republican Council for International Relations held a session presided over by Radovan Pantovic. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, attended the session. Milutin Milenkovic reports on the discussion and conclusions of the session:

Concern for promoting a good-neighborly climate on all the borders of Yugoslavia has prompted the Serbian Republican Council for International Relations to once again devote its attention at today's session to analyzing the trends of this cooperation in all spheres. It is expected that other high delegate bodies of our republic and federation will also shortly review the successes and shortcomings in fulfilling the goals set by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium at Comrade Tito's direct initiative.

Exhaustive and substantiated statistics and analyses of Yugoslavia's relations with the neighboring countries and the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the development of this cooperation as well as the introductory report by Milorad Mijovic, secretary of the Serbian Secretariat for Foreign Relations, provided a sound basis for a substantive debate. Not only members of the council but also representatives of those large organizations of associated labor that have an important role in cooperation with the individual neighboring countries participated in the debate. The problems of a desirable sociopolitical rapprochement between us and our neighbors was discussed along with the conditions for, trends in and obstacles to the economic, scientific-technical, cultural-educational, information, sports and general so-called small border cooperation between the population of our and neighboring border communes, cities and regions.

During a comparative review of this cooperation with each of the neighboring countries an understandable satisfaction was expressed over the fact that the spirit of trust, openness and mutual awareness of the need for cooperation and exchange of travelers, tourists, delegations, goods, books, films, newspapers, radio and television programs and all human values is increasingly more apparent on most of our borders. But some of the neighboring countries still hesitate in extending their cooperation with us to all spheres and predominantly maintain only economic cooperation or cooperation in the textbook publishing or cultural-educational and arts cooperation within a limited orientation and in a limited volume. This is the case with Albania.

A heavy burden continues to be felt in our mutual relations with Bulgaria as a result of the national narrowmindedness and unprincipled attitude of the Bulgarian leadership toward the Macedonian nation in general and toward the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. The maximum respect for the rights of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia provides a firm foundation and irrefutable examples for a lasting and patient implementation of the thesis that mixed populations must be a bridge for a rapprochement and increasingly better cooperation between the Balkan countries rather than a fuse under the Balkan powder keg of former times.

Without renouncing the principled views and the right to speak the truth about all aspects of Balkan relations, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, too, together with all parts of Yugoslavia, will further strive to prevent the unsolved problems from being transformed into impassable obstacles to good-neighborly cooperation and, on the contrary, with its openness, dignified firmness and principled attitude to develop such relations in the Balkans as will clear the road for solving also certain big ideological or purely political and even bloc problems.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, also participated in today's discussion at the meeting of the Republican Council for International Relations. He especially pointed out the need for a responsible, constructive and coordinated activity of all factors that participate or should participate to an even greater extent in any form of cooperation with neighboring countries.

STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD022238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--In Sarajevo today the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the current political situation in the republic and, following a discussion, adopted the positions and tasks of the further activity of about 330,000 communists in the republic.

The report was read by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Speaking of the political situation, the activity of the League of Communists and the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management, Nikola Stojanovic stressed that it could be noted that during the past 5 months the ideopolitical activity of the members, organs and organizations of the League of Communists had manifested a very organized, meaningful and systematic activity and that a high level of responsibility and unity had come to the fore in all the environments in the League of Communists and in the ranks of the working class of the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Stojanovic stressed that there had been no cracks in the work of the institutions of our political system and that maximum security had been fulfilled. Stojanovic added that in addition to the organs concerned with these matters the credit for this goes to all the working people and citizens, and primarily to the working class whose awareness is manifested everywhere in all business and commitments. Everything that has happened in the past period has confirmed that Tito equipped us to carry on the revolution even after his death and, in these complex conditions, to successfully organize and carry forward the struggle at a time when the era marked by Tito with his immediate presence was ending, and when a new era, based on Tito's precepts, was beginning.

Many questions which are important for Yugoslavia and for relations in its, Stojanovic said, are to a certain extent still open and must be resolved successfully and efficiently in the ensuing period. This includes the adoption of the medium term development plan of the country, improvement of the attitude toward the development of insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, extended reproduction, functioning of the new system of prices, introduction of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and its consistent application, and some others. He said that one must always bear in mind the complex nature of the international situation and certain concrete steps which are being taken or have been taken toward us from outside. All of this points to the complex nature of our ensuing tasks. We must constantly bear in mind the fact that Comrade Tito will no longer take part in the solution of these questions. This fact highlights the degree of our responsibility, which is, objectively speaking, larger. Moreover, the conditions in which this responsibility is fulfilled are far more delicate.

In his report Stojanovic drew attention to the danger of extraconstitutional decision-making in economic relations. He warned against the danger of certain encapsulation of the republics and provinces and of some negative tendencies in ideology. For these reasons, Stojanovic said, it is necessary to more speedily resolve some open questions in the field of economic policy and economic system. This is important for the affirmation [words indistinct] what has been done, to further encourage overall activity and to break the resistance and opportunism present here and there against the adopted policy. In thinking about opportunism one need not look far.

For example, it was agreed a long time ago that investments should be reduced to an appropriate level. However, these processes are not being developed to the necessary extent and in the way that was agreed, that is, in a required and feasible way. A request to reduce the volume of resources for investments and to reduce it to a realistic level produces extensive "expert" explanations that this cannot be done for a number of reasons and because of the serious consequences which this may have for the work organization. There are no problems when completion deadlines are extended and when unjustified over-expenditure and work inefficiency are covered up.

Stojanovic then spoke of unity, stressing that it is constantly developing in accordance with the conditions at hand. He recalled Tito's words that unity is a guarantee of our every success in the future. He then spoke of the further tasks in the realization of Tito's idea about collective work and responsibility, noting that our past particularly requires that we assesss our future tasks in the development of the delegate system. What it boils down to is that its development and functioning sets in motion the question of ensuring the realistic conditions in which our working class, working people and citizens can fulfill their constitutional duties concerning their powers and decisionmaking about all social business.

Stojanovic went on to speak of the further consolidation and development of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. At the end of his speech he spoke of the further tasks of the League of Communists, but also of certain problems and shortcomings and of the need to overcome them. Following the tasks at the time of Comrade Tito's illness and funeral, which were carried out successfully, there can be no question about some demobilization and slackening. On the contrary, Stojanovic said, political mobilization in new conditions and in a new way is required.

After an extensive discussion on the ideopolitical situation in this republic the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted its proposed work program for this year. The Central Committee also adopted an amendment to the ideopolitical platform of the development of the republic in the period 1981-1985 which was adopted earlier. This amendment lays greater emphasis on the importance and on the development of the tourist industry in Bosnia-Hercegovina, particularly in its coastal area.

DIZDAREVIC OPENS KRANJ CIVIL PROTECTION FAIR

LD022124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Kranj--The Eighth Civil Protection Equipment and Means Fair opened in Kranj today. The fair was opened by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, after which he went around the exhibition area. The fair opening ceremony was attended by Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, representatives of headquarters of territorial defense and social self-protection from all republics and provinces and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Opening the fair, Raif Dizdarevic said among other things:

"Our civil protection is part of the self-managing organizing of our society.

"It represents the system of conscious self-organizing by the working people and citizens who, with their decisionmaking and commitment, organize and train themselves for all aspects of self-help and self-protection, mutual assistance of solidarity and joint commitment to prevent dangers from accidents and natural disasters and to speedily eliminate the consequences of accidents and natural disasters if they take place.

"We are developing civil protection in order to be capable of facing all needs of protection in peace time. At the same time protection is a component of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The extent to which we are organized, trained and prepared for self-help, self-protection and defense from all dangers, accidents and natural catastrophes in peace time is also the extent to which we are preparing for all needs of protection from various aspects of threats to people and goods in case of an agression on our country."

Unfortunately, Dizdarevic went on, in this turbulent world we must also continuously think of that and also prepare ourselves for this eventuality. The international situation makes Tito's message "Let us work as if there will be eternal peace and let us prepare ourselves as if there will be a war tomorrow," extremely topical. Of course we will never falter in our efforts to contribute to the preservation of peace of free and equal peoples and countries, in the way Comrade Tito taught us and in line with the legacy he left us. In these efforts we will always be together with all who aspire to this and who fight for this.

In these days when the world has expressed the broadest solidarity with our country and its sentiments of admiration and gratitude for everything Comrade Tito gave and left to us and to the world there have, unfortunately, also been here and there phenomena of bloc rivalry in assertions about one kind of danger or another threatening our country from this or that quarter. By making use of such assertions protectors and defenders are then offered and recommended to us directly or indirectly. We have never accepted this and do not accept it. We know only too well how freedom and independence is acquired and defended. We fought successfully for it with our own struggle and we have defended it from all dangers. We are ready, organized and prepared to defend alone from anybody harboring ill intentions our freedom, independent self-managing socialist democratic development, our sovereignty, independence and nonaligned international activity, to defend successfully everything we had fought for successfully under Comrade Tito's leadership and which we shall consolidate and further develop along Tito's path uncompromisingly and consistently. The achieved self-managing organizing of the people for all-people's defense and social self-protection already serves this goal. And if need be, the developed and trained civil protection as part of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection will also serve this goal. Anyone who in the world today has the security of every country, including our country, at heart will best contribute to this by acting in this way and defending freedom, independence, equality, the right to independent internal development and independent international orientation of all countries, by respecting consistently the principles of noninterference and nonintervention. Those who adhere to these principles and who work for them have always been seen and felt by us to be friends without any ulterior motives, Dizdarevic said.

On about 70 stands 135 exhibitors from all the republics and provinces have presented several hundred exhibits for practical application in actions by the civil protection units and those of the territorial defense. Modern equipment for reconnaissance, intelligence and alarm signals is also on show. During the fair, which lasts until 6 June, several experts' meetings will be held.